

democratic by a double title, PATERNITY and democracy, and so let democrats support it.

Spirit of the Times.

Friday, January 7th, 1853.

CORY, AND LEST, EDITORS.

A Land of Democracy, on several heads for Republicans—A Land of Democracy, the foundation of monarchies and despots.—Young America. The Land shall not be sold forever.—Bible. The man of mankind has not been born with salt on his back.—Nor a favored few, hooded and spurred to ride them legitimately by the grace of God.—Jefferson's last letter.

SALUTATORY.

In taking a position as one of the Editors of the "Spirit of the Times," it is not without some sense of the obligations, rights and duties of the press in a country where the people is sovereign, that we enter upon its responsibilities.

To embody and give expression to the collective thoughts and aspirations of the people upon matters relative to their interest, we conceive to be one of the manifest duties of a newspaper. The concerted action of the people forming, as it does the rightful sovereign, and the controlling power of our government, the press should at all times be ready to give utterance to the progress of their ideas. It should also be a truthful chronicler of facts as they actually occur, to enable the masses to form a correct judgment upon them.

Political parties exist in all free countries, and will be likely to endure, in some form or other, while the spirit of liberty prevails.—The measures of public policy to be pursued by this State, as well as by the Federal Union, are to be formed, regulated, and reduced to practice, either by one party or by another.

To the immense energy deep humanity, and comprehensive design of the Democratic party of this country, we were attracted in early youth, and have always cheerfully contributed our humble abilities to the advancement of its principles, being continually encouraged by the sanction, so often given to its doctrines, by the unthought judgment of an enlightened people. Its apostles will not, we are confident, cease their work until every vestige of monopoly and of special privilege are swept from the land, and until the people are restored to their long lost rights in the unoccupied soil.

We have long been an earnest, and steadfast advocate of the reforms contained in the new Constitution; something more, however, still remains to be done, in order to make some of the provisions of that Constitution completely effective. The election of Judges, Clerks, and of all other officers by the people, is a great advance. But there is an important measure still in the hands of the people, where the present Constitution found it,—that of Common Schools.

With the first issue of the Times we commence agitation on that subject, with a determination to continue the work until we have a system of Common School Education established, worthy of this great State. Upon all measures of useful reformation, we shall endeavor to keep pace with the spirit of our advancing people, and to reflect their enlightened will.

Through the entire country, power is incessantly, though almost imperceptibly, stealing from the many to the few, by the aggressions of class legislation, combined wealth, and corporate monopoly in their myriad shapes.

To arouse the people to the dangers which beset them from this direction, we shall strive with such ability as we have, and we shall not be alone in our efforts to purge the country from every species of privilege that takes from the wages of labor its just reward, to fill the coffers of the few.

We expect to be judged critically, neither do we hope to secure each and every man's approval.

Attached to Democratic principles, and confident that their application to society and government will tend to promote more fully the cause of justice and equality among men, we shall labor with determined energy for their success as the surest means of securing "the greatest good to the greatest number," the true object and end of government.

RALPH LEETE.

Ironton, Jan. 5, 1853.

Senator Rice's School Bill.

We understand that the Senate committee on common schools with Mr. Rice of Cleveland at its head, is maturing an Act, to supersede the present laws on the subject of Common Schools.—We have not at hand the means of knowing the provisions of his bill in detail; but we learn that it provides for the establishment of district libraries, each of which shall contain a copy of Webster's large Dictionary; and also that it contemplates an enlargement of the school fund, etc.

If such are the leading provisions of the bill we sincerely hope it may become a law.

This bill long since assumed a paramount importance in the education of the State, and the law now, and with the subject, are we

In the first place the permanent school fund provided by law, amounts to only about thirty five cents to each scholar within the legal limits of age, (except in some particular cases.)

If any more than that pittance was raised, by the only just system, that of a tax on capital, it was subject to the contingency of annual elections, which have seldom been called, and when tried liable to be, and indeed generally were, defeated in their object by the influence of selfish men opposed to any increase of taxation for such a purpose. But the new constitution, thanks to its makers, has swept away such contingencies in the future.

Our old and our present laws on the subject of education, always impotent to effect their true purpose, have been modified and patched until they have become so voluminous that they may be compared to the comedy of much ado about nothing.

We believe that the people of this State are thoroughly ashamed of the present condition of their common schools, that they are now able and anxious to adopt such a system as Mr. Rice's bill contemplates, and to sustain their schools at least nine months a year.

The necessity of a thorough reform of our whole educational system, has long been obvious to every mind at all imbued with the spirit of advancement.

With the present inducements offered to Teachers, it is impossible to procure such instructors as the wants of the rising generation imperatively demand.

There is no profession in society requiring a higher degree of moral and intellectual culture than that of a teacher. The instructor in a common school needs mental elevation, as well as the college professor. How can the teacher so operate upon the slumbering powers of thought in the child's mind, as to bring them forth into vigorous and harmonious exercise, without himself possessing a knowledge of the philosophy of mind. The corps of common school teachers should be so elevated as that they may stand as lights, and safe guides to that advancing multitude that is continually rushing forward upon the theatre of responsible action.

We look with hope and confidence to the present General Assembly, to provide such a system of common school education as will secure to every son and daughter of Ohio, the means of full intellectual and moral development.

THE NEW CODE OF LAW PROCEDURE.

We learn by the Portsmouth Inquirer, that the commissioners appointed last winter, under the new Constitution, to prepare a system of Law Practice for this State, have completed their work, and are now getting it printed for examination by the Legislature.

From their reputation for legal ability, and the sound discriminating judgment of the men comprising the commission, Messrs. Kennon, of Belmont, Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and Morton, of Toledo; the conviction seems to be quite general that the work will come from their hands in a finished condition, so that it may be adopted by the Legislature, without alteration.

It is not without a struggle, that those men of straw John Doe and Richard Roe, are driven from their ancient haunts in our Temples of Law, together with their concomitant gibberish, handed down from ages, in which witchcraft was recognized and punished with death by the highest judicial authority of England, from ages in which controversies were determined by wager of battle; and persons charged with crime tried by the water, or the fire ordeal.

It is to be presumed that the long rigmaroll of actions as they are called, such as assumpsit, case covenant, debt, detinue, replevin trover, trespass, &c., with their pleas, replications, rejoinders, sur rejoinders, rebutters, sur rebutters, similites, &c., which for centuries have set like a night mare upon the sacred cause of justice will be swept away by the invisible though searching hand of reform, that is now moving the hearts and minds of men, and they will only find lodgment in some musty glossary.

Says Jeremy Bentham, the common law practice "stript of the tinsel with which it has been bedizened all around" by interested idolatry, by unblushing hypocrisy, and prostrate adoration; "the technical system presents in all its parts enough to stagger belief, and make a man doubt the reality of the objects spread out before his eyes."

The object of a proceeding at law, being merely to recover a right or to redress an injury, ordinarily measured by dollars. It is singular that the people of this country have so long tolerated a system so fraught with every species of injustice, absurdity, uncertainty, and vexatious expense. A system too, involved in subtleties, and mysteries, that none but the initiated few could understand.

A new system of law practice, based on common sense, which will secure to every person in litigation a cheap, and quick application of the law to his case, will, we are confident, be one of the first, and choicest fruits of the new Con-

stitution. Although the conservatives opposed the New Constitution at every step of its progress, and thereby the reforms it has introduced; still we trust that those of them whose places are upon the Bench and at the Bar, will now cheerfully recognize, and abide the coming order of things.

There are many timid, though well informed men, who revere things and institutions merely because they savor of time,—they look upon old constitutions and laws, almost with pious veneration, as if they were something like the Ark of the Covenant, too sacred to be touched. The advance that we have made in civil freedom, and in social happiness, represents but a series of innovations upon customs and institutions that are now dead.

All the inventions of art, and discoveries in science, are but varied results of experiment, that bold distinguishing attribute of the present age. When the profound and inquisitive mind of Jeremy Bentham had searched and scanned, in all its parts the Common Law Jurisprudence, and had discovered and laid bare "its hidden deformities,"—"its unequal accommodations,"—"its hiding places for knaves and nabobs," and the expense of keeping it up. With unmatched eloquence he urged upon the Legislators, Judges and Lawyers of England, the necessity of a radical reform of their entire system.

He demonstrated by the evidence of reason, the practicability of administering the Law, which was of common concern to all, by uniform rules, and without the interminable delays and expense incident to the old common law practice. No sooner had the Reviews and Journals announced the principles of Bentham's great reform, than both he and his system, were attacked from "high quarters" with all the venom that stupid malice could invent; he was charged with meditating the destruction of an "institution of society."

The old Barrister, in antique gown and wig, who had long sat among his dingy papers weaving aphorisms; at a sight of the spectre of reform was suddenly seized with fear that by the destruction of the technical system his occupation would be gone. Like the silversmith at Ephesus, who made shrines for the great temple, seeing that the spread of the true gospel among the people by Paul's preaching, would bring the great Diana which all Asia worshipped into contempt, "assembled about him those of like occupation," to put down the Apostle. So did the old Barrister assemble about him those of his "craft," who took counsel together how they best could put down those measures of reform which were setting their craft at naught, and also stripping the old temples of the common law of their glory.

It was in vain that they affirmed their system to be "the perfection of reason," "the concentrated wisdom of ages," for the people were enlightened, and could no longer be enojed with names.

There are but few at any time, who by the most cogent arguments will be at once prevailed upon to disrobe themselves of old opinions, and abandon pursuits long practiced, by which they lived in honor among their fellows, and in their old age turn out into the world anew in quest of new theories, and new pursuits of life. Therefore it was but natural that Judges and Lawyers should at first regret a measure for so radical a change in the form of their pursuits. But undismayed with opposition and ridicule, that inflexible reformer pursued his work, until the people had almost despised the temple of Law itself—when those who had ministered in it took warning, broke and cast out their idols, and set themselves manfully to work in stripping the "practice" of the jargon and mysteries, in which for ages it had been involved.

Bentham's ideas on Law Reform, are now triumphant in England; they form the substratum of the new codes that are working so well in New York, Kentucky, and several other States.

Whoever in these days, opposes the advance of measures, that tend to the common good, will be borne down in the unequal contest.

"Institutions that seem to be the most firmly established, have no better guaranty for their foundation and continuance, than the opinion of a generation, or perhaps it may be the life of an individual, the least known to the multitude.

Confidence Restored.

There has perhaps, never been a period in our civil history, when the leading industrial pursuits were more prosperous than at present. All the products of agriculture and of manufacture are now in demand at high prices, with ready sales for cash. We hear of arrangements being made at various places in the country, for the manufacture of wool, cotton, and iron. The Furnaces, Foundries and Rolling Mills in this region, all seem to be in active and vigorous operation, and some of them are materially increasing their facilities.

Pig metal is now selling at from \$45 to \$50 per ton. Bar iron and castings stand in correspondingly high ratio, with a demand exceeding the supply.

We have always supposed that the prices of commodities were governed by

the law of supply and demand.

But, as many of our intelligent whig friends still insist that the consumption of the products of manufacture, and particularly that of Iron, is not so great in the country now as it was prior to the establishment in 46 of the revenue tariff system, how will they account for the present high prices of Iron and to what cause will they attribute that general prosperity that now pervades every branch of business—that confidence which seems to exist in the minds of business men, unless it be to the fact that a financial policy for the nation is established, for a while at least, in the recent triumph of the democracy, by a majority that speaks with unmistakable emphasis?

Our Own Affairs.

We take pleasure in tendering our acknowledgments this early for the generous patronage extended to the Times. The establishment of a Democratic paper in Lawrence county, even by many of the friends of the enterprise, was considered a doubtful experiment. We are happy however, to say, that we are not only fully satisfied with the entire practicability of such an enterprise, but that it has so far been favored beyond our most sanguine expectations. And tho' professedly democratic, yet we find among our subscribers very many whigs, from which we are led to believe that our citizens appreciate the facilities for the advancement of general knowledge afforded by the circulation of newspapers,—that the people are anxious to ascertain the true position of political parties, and where they can most safely trust their interests,—that a candid expression of ones firm convictions, and honest intentions, will meet with approbation, even from those to whom he is directly opposed in principle.

We send the Times this week to every family in Ironton, or at least intend to do so. Those who do not wish to become subscribers, will please inform the carrier next week, and those that wish to continue, whose names we have not already, will accommodate themselves and us too, by giving their names to the carrier or calling and leaving them at the office, as they may find most convenient.

We also send our paper to many in the country, who, we are not certain have subscribed, as many of our prospectuses have not yet been returned.—If any such do not wish to take the paper, they will please return it, directed to the "Spirit of the Times, Ironton, Ohio."

Our especial thanks to friend S. B. Cole, for forwarding us a list of over fifty advance paying subscribers.

We invite the attention of our subscribers to our advertising columns. And advise them, always, in purchasing goods of any description, to call on those who advertise, for various reasons. One is, that those who advertise in the Times, and Register, both, will send their advertisements to some 10 or 12 hundred families, and an individual doing business in town, will go where he knows the article is kept that he wishes to purchase,—consequently, they will have many more customers than he who depends solely upon those that may by chance see his particular establishment; and a smaller per cent from each customer affords them a greater profit in the aggregate. Besides, we have always found those men who advertise freely, more liberal men to deal with, than such as are afraid to cast even a penny loaf upon the waters for fear it may never return.

For boots and shoes, you can be fitted to order, by Evans, or Bishop & Perley, at Wholesale or retail, see advertisement.

In the Hardware line, Duke & Kingsbury in the Union Block are ever ready to accommodate you from their splendid stock,—While McLain and Co., near the Vernon House, have not only hardware and all its concomitants, but Dry Goods to boot.

If you are for bread, or fond of sweetmeats, visit friends Cole, where you can feast for a small trifle of the "filthy lucre," (and even if you happen to be scarce of that, you can borrow it of Child & Boyd, just by giving good security.)—While at Nixon's variety store, if you wish to dance, you can find abundance of music, and all sorts of yankee notions. And oysters—yes, such oysters, as you'll find at both those places, would make a Jerseyman leave his basket of ripe peaches just to smell of them.

Then there is flour at Beardsleys Dry goods establishment, &c. &c., besides, Provision Stores, Dry goods stores, and Ready made clothing stores, Furniture Rooms, &c., in abundance, whose proprietors are going to advertise. And for time, that for which some would sacrifice all else, you can obtain it at friend Weber's, and any amount of jewelry.

Law—yes, too much law to mention. However, by this time you are probably sick of this jargon. If so, just apply to Drs. Hollingsworth, and Moxley and Egerton, who prescribe for all kinds of sickness, or if you prefer it, at Moxley & Barber's Drug Store you can find a thousand and one, preparations of powders, pills, salves, syrups, sarsaparilla, and cathartics &c., that always cure.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Whitefield was the Prince of English preachers. Many have surpassed him as sermon-makers, but none have approached him as a pulpit orator. Many have outshone him in the clearness of their logic, the grandeur of their conceptions, and the sparkling beauty of single sentences; but in the power of darting the gospel direct into the conscience, he eclipsed them all.—With a full and beaming countenance, and the frank and easy port which the English people love—for it is the symbol of honest purpose and friendly assurance—he combined a voice of rich compass, which would equally thrill over Moorefields in musical thunder, or whisper its terrible secret in every private ear; and to this gainly aspect and tuneful voice he added a most expressive and eloquent action. Improved by conscientious practice, an instinct with his earnest nature, his eloquence was the acted sermon, and by its pantomimic portrait enabled the eye to anticipate each rapid utterance, and helped the memory to treasure up the palpable ideas. None ever used so boldly, or with more success, the highest styles of impersonation. His "Hark! Hark!" could conjure up Gethsemane with its fltering moon, and awake again the cry of horror-stricken innocence; and an apostrophe to Peter on the Holy Mount, would light up another Tabor, and drown it in glory from the opening heaven. His thoughts were possessions, and his feelings were transformations;—and if he spoke because he felt; his hearers understood because they saw. They were not only enthusiastic amateurs, like Garrick, who ran to weep and tremble at his bursts of passion, but even the colder critics of the Walpole school were surprised into momentary sympathy and reluctant wonder. Lord Chesterfield was listening in Lady Huntington's pew when Whitefield was comparing the benighted sinner to a blind beggar on a dangerous road. His little dog gets away from him when skirting the edge of a precipice, and he is left to explore the path with his iron-shod staff. On the very verge of the cliff this blind guide slips through his fingers, and skims away down the abyss. All unconscious, his owner stoops down to regain it, and stumbling forward—"Good God! he is gone!" shouted Chesterfield, who had been watching with breathless alarm the blind man's movements, and who jumped from his seat to save the catastrophe. But the glory of Whitefield's preaching was its heart kindling and heart melting gospel. But for all this his bold strokes and brilliant surprises might have been no better than the rhetorical triumphs of Kirwin and other pulpit dramatists. He was an orator, but he only sought to be an evangelist. Like a volcano where gold and gems may be darted forth as well as common things, but where gold and molten granite flow all alike in fiery fusion, bright thoughts and splendid images might be projected from his flaming pulpit, but all were merged in the stream which bore along the Gospel and himself in blended fervor. Indeed, so simple was his nature, that glory to God and good will to man having filled it, there was room for little more.

Having no church to found, no family to enrich, and no memory to immortalize, he was the mere ambassador of God; and inspired with his genial spirit—so full of heaven reconciled and humanity—he soon himself became a living gospel radiant with its tenderness, by a sort of spiritual introduction a vast audience would speedily be brought into a frame of mind—the transfusing of his own; and the white furores on their sooty faces told that Kingswood colliers were weeping, or the quivering of an ostrich plume bespoke its elegant wearers deep emotion. And coming to his work direct from communion with his Master, and in all the strength of accepted prayer, there was an elevation in his mien which often paralyzed hostility, and a self-possession which only made him, and all uproar and fury, the more sublime. With an electric bolt he would bring the jester in his fool's cap from his perch on the tree, or galvanize the brickbat from the skulking miscreant's grasp, or sweep down in crouching submission and shame-faced silence the whole of Bartholomew Fair; whilst a revealing flash of sententious doctrine or vivified Scripture, would disclose to awe-struck hundreds the forgotten verities of another world, or the unsuspected arcana of their inner man. "I came to break your head, but, through you, God has broken my heart;" was a sort of confession with which he was familiar; and to see the deaf old gentleman, who used to utter imprecations at him as he passed along the street, clambering up the pulpit stairs to catch his angelic words, was a sort of spectacle which the triumphant Gospel often witnessed in his day. And when it is known that his voice could be heard by 20,000, and that ranging all the empire, as well as America, he would often preach thrice on a working day, and that he has received in one week as many as a thousand letters, from persons awakened by his sermons; if no estimate can be formed of the results of his ministry, some

idea may be suggested of its vast extent and singular effectiveness.—North British Review.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

"Recently the House in the North Carolina Legislature passed a Free Suffrage Bill. The House is Whig. But the casting vote of the Democratic Speaker defeated the bill in the Senate."—Ironton Register.

[The following from the Raleigh, North Carolina Standard, gives "honor to whom honor is due."]

It is a gratifying fact that every Democratic member of the Commons is in favor of this measure, and that every Democratic member on the floor of the Senate voted for it on Tuesday.—Mr. Hoke having voted in the negative in order to obtain the right to move a reconsideration. Fifteen Whig votes were cast against it in the Senate, and some of the Whigs refused to vote. The Whig members of the Senate have the power to pass the bill, and if it should fail, the Whig party will be held responsible before the people for its failure. The Whig members it is understood, have caucused upon it—caucused upon a proposition to establish equality between citizen and citizen at the ballot box; and upon their heads, therefore, as a party, (if the bill should be defeated) will the withering judgment of the people fall.

It will be seen by the following from the same paper of Dec. 8th, that the decree of the Whig caucus was adverse to the will of the people, twice uttered:

"FREE SUFFRAGE DEFEATED!—It will be seen, by our legislative proceedings of Friday, that on that day the Free Suffrage bill was defeated in the Senate. This was the work of fifteen Federalists, and of the Speaker of that body, the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards. The vote stood thirty three for the bill, and fifteen against it. The Constitution required that two-thirds of the whole representation in the Senate should sustain the bill in order to pass it; two-thirds of fifty—the whole number of Senators, the Speaker included—is thirty four; consequently the Speaker, in declining to vote, deliberately defeated the bill. If he had voted in the affirmative, the bill would have passed; and so, if any of these fifteen Federalists above mentioned had voted in the affirmative; the bill would have passed, and equality between free white men at the polls, would have become an established fact in North Carolina.

We have been thus particular in order that the people may know, accurately and fully, who are the men who are responsible for the rejection of this great measure."

Special Election for Senator.

The special election for Senator, in the Morgan and Washington District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. C. C. Covey, has resulted in the choice of Hon. Wm. Hawkins, Democrat. We have not yet received the full returns, but shall give them as soon as they come to hand.—Ohio Statesman.

News of the Day.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania having appropriated two thousand dollars per annum to facilitate the emigration of the free people of color within the State, to the Republic of Liberia, the Synod of Pittsburgh has enjoined it upon all the churches under its care, to raise a collection for the same object, on or before the fourth of July.—Ohio Statesman.

Division of Oregon Territory.

We perceive that General Lane has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, relating to a division of Oregon into two Territories. All south of the Columbia line, to form a new Territory, to be called Columbia.

This is an important movement, and will go far to strengthen the power of our Government on the Pacific coast. We hope Congress will favor the views of the Representative from that Territory. No one can know better than General Lane, the value of such a division for the early settlement and national strength of that country. That there should be four States bordering on the Pacific, instead of two, was our opinion and wish from the first, as a matter of national importance, as well as calculated to benefit the Pacific country itself.—Ohio Statesman.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.—It has been computed that the Northwest territory, belonging to the United States, and now without white inhabitants, as it is densely populated as Belgium, would support over one hundred and ninety-seven millions of souls.—Here is food for thought. No one here has any adequate conception of the immense tract of country above us yet to be inhabited. From the rich quality of the soil, good water, and the most invigorating climate, it must some day be filled with people possessing the highest grade of cultivation.—Galena Adv.

The rose—says an exchange—has its thorns, the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

County Temperance Convention.

Pursuant to a previous notice, a meeting of the friends of Temperance, was held at the Methodist Church, in Ironton, on Saturday, the 18th of December, 1852.

Dr. C. Briggs was called to the chair, and W. H. Ward appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated, the convention was addressed by delegates from various sections of the county.

Rev. Mr. Creighton, W. W. Johnson, and W. H. Ward, appointed committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we feel deeply impressed with the importance of the great Temperance Reform in which we are engaged, and with the consequent responsibility that rests upon us, as its avowed advocates, to carry it forward with zeal, energy and determination, until intemperance with its long train of evils shall be banished from amongst us.

2. That although we regard moral suasion as indispensable in all great moral reforms, yet we deem it inadequate to stop the Liquor Traffic and thus remove the evils of intemperance.

3. That many of the evils we so sincerely deplore may be traced to the inefficiency of the present State law in regulation of this traffic; its virtual permission to sell in quantities not less than a quart; the inconvenience of its application; the deficiency of its means of proof; the uncertainty of its penalties; the inequalities of its operations; and, in general, the inefficiency of its results.

4. Therefore, that it is the duty of the Legislature of Ohio to enact some law which will prove adequate to remove the dreadful influence of this evil, and protect the hundreds and thousands of our citizens who are suffering the lamentable consequences of the sale of intoxicating liquors in our State.

5. That we regard in the features of the "Maine Liquor Law" a just, humane and equitable statute, fully adequate to remove the evil; and we believe that it will prove, with us as effectual as it has in those States where it has been so successfully tried; and that it will be the means here, as it has been elsewhere, of staying the greater part of the mighty tide of desolation, poverty, misery and crime over which scattered abroad in our land,—blighting the fair prospects—ruining the fond hopes—desolating the happy homes—and destroying the intellects, the morals, the peace, the happiness of our friends, relations and neighbors.

6. That as friends of the Temperance Reformation, we pledge ourselves to make use of all proper means to procure the adoption of such a law, by holding frequent public meetings, circulating petitions to be forwarded to our Legislature asking for its adoption, endeavoring to secure the nomination and election of men to our Legislature who are favorable to these views, and, as far as in our power, disseminate among the masses of the people temperance principles and sentiments.

The following resolution, by Mr. Colvin, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Lawrence County, here assembled, request their representatives in the Legislature of this State to exert their influence and cast their votes for the principles and measures set forth in the above resolutions, and that copies of them be forwarded by the Secretary of the meeting to Messrs. Cushing and Vermillion.

Delegates to the State Temperance Convention at Columbus, Jan. 5, 1853, were then appointed, to wit: C. Briggs, Griffith, of H. Rock, —Proctor, J. W. Carlisle, J. Morris, W. W. Johnson, J. H. Creighton, H. R. Davis, J. Chester, J. Williams, J. M. Kelly, J. P. Bing and E. Willis.

The Secretary was then instructed to give a certificate as delegate to any temperance man in the county who might apply for one.

Mr. Colvin then submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, that while we do not propose to organize a new political party; we instruct our delegates to suggest to the State Convention, to advise temperance men throughout the State to adopt the policy of interrogating candidates for the Legislature, as to their opinions of the Maine Liquor Law, and whether they will vote for the enactment of a law containing similar provisions.

A Temperance Central Committee, to make arrangements for holding public meetings, and to look after the interests of the temperance cause generally throughout the county, was then constituted, as follows: Jno. Williams, J. Morris, J. H. Creighton, Jno. Campbell, Wm. Colvin and C. Briggs.

Voted that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Ironton Register, and the Spirit of the Times; adjourned at 5 o'clock, P. M.

C. BRIGGS, Chairman.

W. H. WARD, Secretary.

A female attempted to vote in New York, but was detected, her hat being taken off, exposing the length of her hair.